

CHEADLE AND GATLEY U3A



THE UNIVERSITY OF THE THIRD AGE

9th November 2016



A CELEBRATION OF MANCHESTER'S HERITAGE

including the growth of
Art,
Science,
Industry,
Commerce,
Literature,
Architecture,
Music and song,
Political movements
and diasporas.

The highlight of the second half of 2016 was undoubtedly the **Celebration Day** in November. The event had been a year in the planning and the idea was to involve as many Interest Groups as possible in celebrating the industrial and cultural heritage of Manchester. It worked really well with Ann Gane and members of the different History groups giving talks on the development of Cottonopolis and the contribution made by Jewish, Irish, German and Italian immigrants; readings from *Mary Barton* and *The Manchester Man*; the Choir singing ballads recording the Peterloo Massacre and the Great Exhibition; displays by the Archaeology, Art History, Craft and Gardening groups and a Timeline all the way round the hall celebrating significant events, contributed to by many different groups. We also had a magnificent lunch provided by Gina Gibson's team!

IMAGES OF THE DISPLAYS



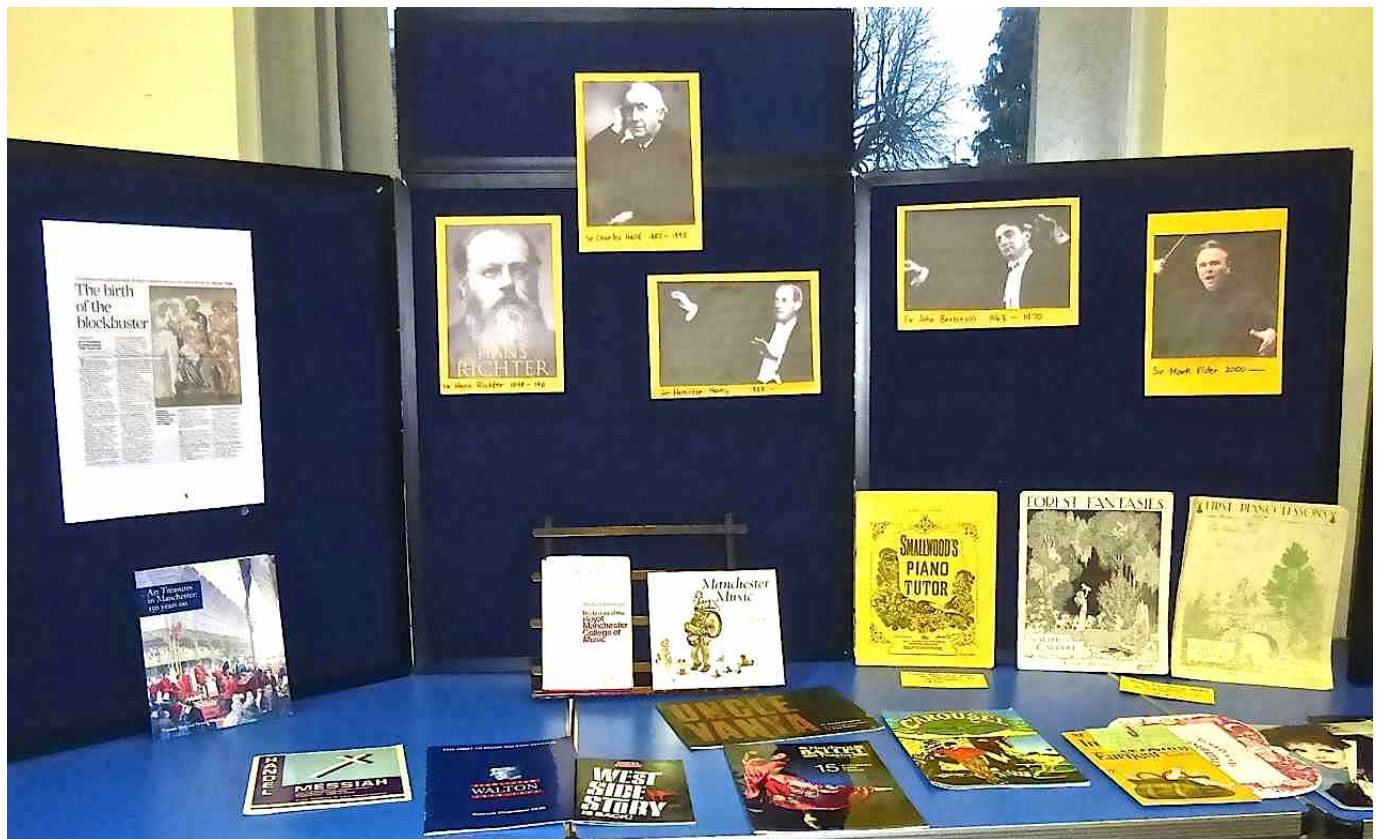
The Strollers, Gardening and Art Groups make use of the urban and rural spaces available to the people of South Manchester for their leisure activities. These spaces have been enjoyed since Victorian times for cultural and recreational pursuits, and are part of our history and heritage.



The Craft Group exhibit of cotton, from raw cotton to finished articles



A Century of Simons 1860 – 1960 Manchester's great benefactors

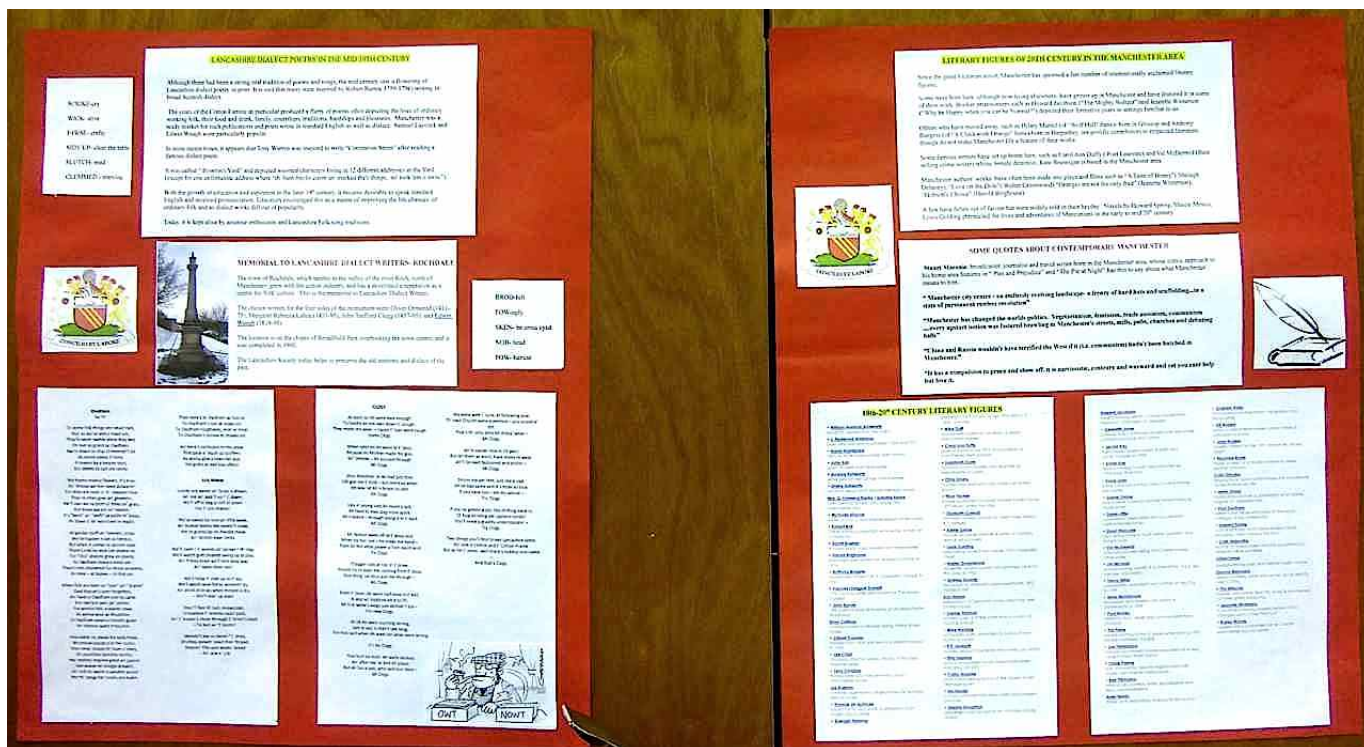


Music in Manchester



The Irish in Manchester, and Roman remains

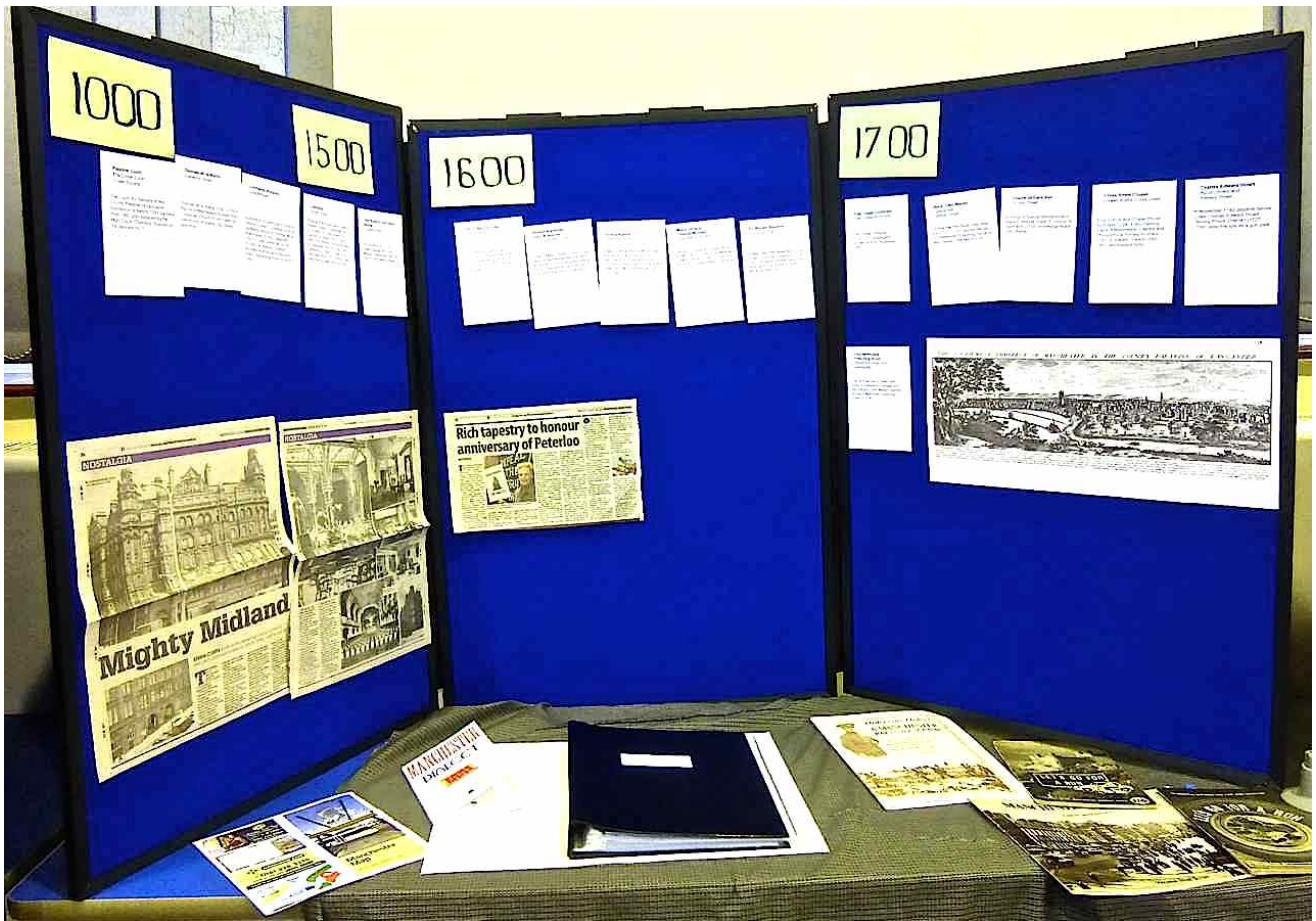




Lancashire dialect poetry, and literary figures in the Manchester area



First century indoor bowling!



Locations and inscriptions of blue plaques to commemorate people, places and events that are part of Manchester's historic past



Lee Fairlie, coordinator of the timeline



1750

Elizabeth Rayfield
Mills & Sontum
Chambers Square

Elizabeth Rayfield (1723-1781)
Published the first street and trade
directory of Manchester. Wrote
one of the earliest factory books.
Started the first employment agency
for domestic servants. Ran the
Belle Mead Inn which stood on the
site.

Shudehill Fight
Anderson Centre
Shudehill

Shudehill Fight. One of several
flood riots took place here. 4 peo-
ple died and 15 were injured during
the riot of 14-15th November
1757.

4, 6 & 8 Bradley Street
Bradley Street

Buildings of special Architectural or
Historic Interest. Grade II. 4, 6 & 8
Bradley Street. Two town houses
built in 1767. One of these
three buildings is the seat of the
grandest properties on Lever Street
were built in 1767. Although rebuilt
and altered in 1786 they represent
the best surviving examples of the
type of accommodation in the City.
Records indicate as many as 12
people living in one property.

Robert Owen 1771 - 1858. Welsh
entrepreneur and social reformer.
His ideas formed the basis of
the workable co-operative move-
ment. Lived and worked in Man-
chester for 12 years working first in
a business in this area. c. 1788

Thomas Wright
Sibney Street. All Saints

Thomas Wright (1759 - 1828) 'The
Progressive Friend'. Born in Man-
chester and lived in Sibney Street.
Dedicated his life to the relief of
human suffering and in particular to
the poor and needy of this City.

65-77 Lever Street
Lever Street

Buildings of special Architectural or
Historic Interest. Grade II. 65-77
Lever Street. Five Georgian town
houses built in 1787, which were
also used as places of business.
Their close relationship with work
shops and artisans' dwellings at the
time make the group of buildings
unique in Manchester.

**Declaration of the
Rights of Man**
Hanging Chain

Declaration of the Rights of Man.
The 'Liberty' bells were ring-
ing by representatives of the French
Government on 17th October 1793
to commemorate the 27th Anniver-
sary of the 'Declaration of the
Rights of Man' in Paris 26 August
1789.

Manchester Four House
Spinningfield
Deansgate

From 1764 to 1782 there stood on
this site in Cumberland St. the
Manchester Four House. The
building later became 'The Duke of
Cumberland Tavern' from 1819 to
1861.

John Dalton
36 George Street. City.
See also 117

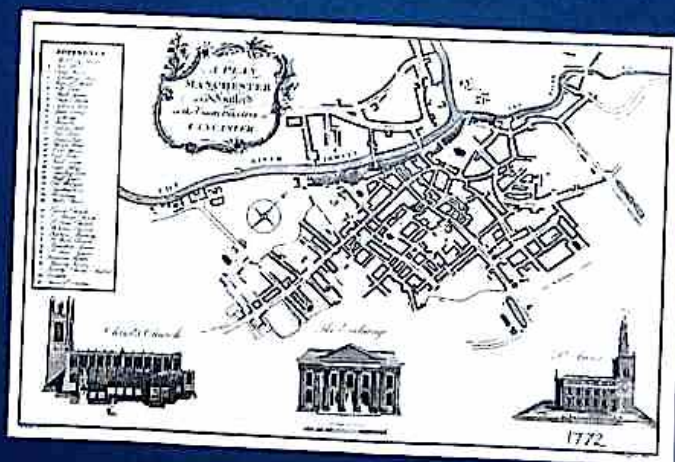
John Dalton (1766 - 1844) Founder
of the Scientific Method. Presi-
dent of Manchester Literary and
Philosophical Society. First to be
buried here. (See also 117)

James Sadler
Consolidation Street and
Blindfold Street

James Sadler (1766 - 1844) English
abolitionist. Sadler's Alms House
made the very name of Sadler as
common in Manchester. High May 1788

Sir Harry Smith
Daisy Bank Road
Victoria Park

Sir Harry Smith Bart (1787 - 1853)
Soldier, Statesman and Governor
of the Cape of Good Hope. Lived
here.



Our Manchester Heritage Timeline.

1800



Lisa Farnley
English & French
Lancaster, Lancashire

John Farnley
English & French
Lancaster, Lancashire

John Farnley
English & French
Lancaster, Lancashire

John Farnley
English & French
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Manchester, Lancashire
The city of Manchester is a large and important city in the north of England. It is the second largest city in the United Kingdom and is a major centre for industry, commerce and culture. The city is home to many famous buildings and landmarks, including the Manchester City Hall and the Manchester Museum.



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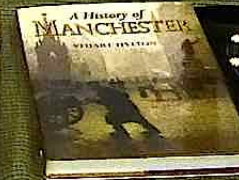
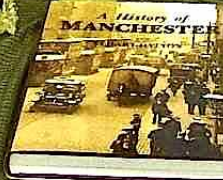
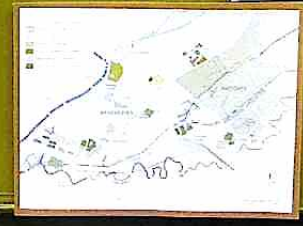
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The 1932 Kinder Mass Trespass Commemoration Walk

As part of the Celebration Day activities, on 27th June the Long and Short Walks Groups combined to replicate the Kinder Mass Trespass of 1932. Twenty of us gathered at Bowden Bridge Quarry where the original Trespass began, and we followed the route of the original trespassers to William Clough.

From there the Short Walkers returned via White Brow and Hayfield, while the Long Walkers went up to Sandy Heys and Kinder Downfall. Fortunately, neither group met any gamekeepers with sticks, there was no brawl, and nobody was arrested when we returned!



The group at Bowden Bridge Quarry, with the plaque commemorating the original trespass on the rock above



At the start of William Clough

Ernest Rutherford - Wikipedia

Ernest Rutherford, 1st Baron Rutherford of Nelson, OM, FRS (30 August 1871 – 19 October 1937) was a New Zealand physicist who came to be known as the father of nuclear physics. ^[1] ^[2] ^[3] ^[4] ^[5] ^[6] ^[7] ^[8] ^[9] ^[10] ^[11] ^[12] ^[13] ^[14] ^[15] ^[16] ^[17] ^[18] ^[19] ^[20] ^[21] ^[22] ^[23] ^[24] ^[25] ^[26] ^[27] ^[28] ^[29] ^[30] ^[31] ^[32] ^[33] ^[34] ^[35] ^[36] ^[37] ^[38] ^[39] ^[40] ^[41] ^[42] ^[43] ^[44] ^[45] ^[46] ^[47] ^[48] ^[49] ^[50] ^[51] ^[52] ^[53] ^[54] ^[55] ^[56] ^[57] ^[58] ^[59] ^[60] ^[61] ^[62] ^[63] ^[64] ^[65] ^[66] ^[67] ^[68] ^[69] ^[70] ^[71] ^[72] ^[73] ^[74] ^[75] ^[76] ^[77] ^[78] ^[79] ^[80] ^[81] ^[82] ^[83] ^[84] ^[85] ^[86] ^[87] ^[88] ^[89] ^[90] ^[91] ^[92] ^[93] ^[94] ^[95] ^[96] ^[97] ^[98] ^[99] ^[100] ^[101] ^[102] ^[103] ^[104] ^[105] ^[106] ^[107] ^[108] ^[109] ^[110] ^[111] ^[112] ^[113] ^[114] ^[115] ^[116] ^[117] ^[118] ^[119] ^[120] ^[121] ^[122] ^[123] ^[124] ^[125] ^[126] ^[127] ^[128] ^[129] ^[130] ^[131] ^[132] ^[133] 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^[992] ^[993] ^[994] ^[995] ^[996] ^[997] ^[998] ^[999] ^[1000]

In early work, Rutherford discovered the concept of radioactive half-life, proved that radioactivity involved the nuclear transmutation of one chemical element to another, and also differentiated and named alpha and beta radiation.^[1] This work was done at McGill University in Canada. It is the basis for the Nobel Prize in Chemistry he was awarded in 1908. His investigations into the disintegration of the elements, and the chemistry of radioactive substances,^[2] for which he is the first Canadian and Occident Nobel laureate, and remains the only laureate born in the British Island.

Rutherford moved in 1907 to the Victoria University of Manchester (today University of Manchester) in the UK, where he and Thomas Royds proved that alpha radiation is helium nuclei.^[3] Rutherford performed his most famous work after he became a Nobel laureate.^[4] In 1911, although he could not prove that it was positive or negative,^[5] he theorized that atoms have their charge concentrated in a very small nucleus.^[6] He and thereby pioneered the Rutherford model of the atom, through his discovery and interpretation of Rutherford scattering by the gold foil experiment of Hans Geiger and Ernest Marsden. He conducted research that led to the first "splitting" of the atom in 1919 in a nuclear reaction between alpha rays and nitrogen, in which he also discovered (and named) the proton.^[7]

Rutherford became Director of the Cavendish Laboratory at the University of Cambridge in 1919. Under his leadership the neutron was discovered by James Chadwick in 1932 and in the same year the first experiment to split the nucleus in a fully controlled manner was performed by students working under his direction, John Cockcroft and Ernest Walton. After his death in 1937, he was honoured by being interred with the greatest scientists of the United Kingdom, near Sir Isaac Newton's tomb in Westminster Abbey. The chemical element rutherfordium (element 104) was named after him in 1997.



Rutherford and Marguerite Nathan on their engagement in 1901. In 1901, Rutherford met Marguerite Nathan, the sister of the mathematician David Nathan. Rutherford proposed his candidature to the University of Cambridge on 18 April 1901, and he and Marguerite were married in a civil ceremony at the town hall in Hingham on 4 August. Their baby, the son, David, was born on 18 October 1901. Rutherford had no sons. The eldest, David, died in a boating accident in 1914, and another, Harold, died from childhood meningitis. Rutherford became a successful physicist, and in 1917 was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics, like his father. Rutherford became a physicist, Rutherford became a chemical engineer, and Rutherford, a lawyer. He was the first to discover, Rutherford became an Olympic athlete, playing field hockey for New Zealand in the 1908 Summer Olympics in London.^[1]

Physics

Rutherford model

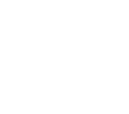
In September 1911, Rutherford, supported by a fellowship from the Cavendish Foundation, travelled to England, at the time, it was where most of the theoretical work on the structure of atoms and molecules was being done. He met J. J. Thomson of the Cavendish Laboratory and Francis Cotton, Cambridge. He attended lectures on electrodynamics given by John Adams and Joseph Larmor, and did some research on cathode rays, but failed to impress Thomson. He had more success with younger physicists like the Australian William Lawrence Bragg, and New Zealand's Ernest Rutherford, whose 1901 Rutherford model of the atom had challenged Thomson's 1904 plum pudding model. Rutherford accepted an invitation from Thomson to conduct post-doctoral work at Trinity College, Hartford, where Rutherford met George de Forest and Charles (Charles) Rutherford (Rutherford referred to as "the grandson of the great Darwin").



Coming Home from the MR 1928
L. S. Lowry



Ernest Rutherford
Nobel Prize
1908
The 1908 Nobel Prize in Chemistry was awarded to Ernest Rutherford for his work on radioactivity.







Art in Manchester



The choir led the audience in songs which reflected aspects of Manchester's heritage:

The Meeting at Peterloo

The Manchester Exhibition

Matchstalk Men and Matchstalk Cats and Dogs



The lovely lunch prepared by Gina and her team



